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count of the fact that the negro population was not so large as in some of the other states and was concentrated in the eastern part, the influence of the Freedmen's Bureau was much diminished; and further, that the situation was complicated because of hostile Indians, lack of railway transportation, etc.

Special attention has been given to the relations of the state officials and military commanders, and the writer has shown Sheridan's shortcomings in unmincing words. From 1867 he has given his attention largely to political matters, making particularly clear the struggle between the Radicals or Republicans, and the split into the Jack Hamilton and Davis factions. He has carefully shown the reasons for the final overthrow of the Davis government, after the readmission of the state.

There is a palpable lack of economical and social discussion in the book, which, Dr. Ramsdell himself explains, came about through failure to find such material. It might be said in extenuation that such information is extremely difficult to discover. Again, the economic history of the period is less complicated than in most of the other Southern States on account of the fact that there were no confiscated plantations, fewer negroes, fewer carpet-baggers, and the Radicals themselves were mostly Texans.

Professor Ramsdell has indicated pointedly the great service rendered by Throckmorton, and we are glad this patriotic Texan is thus honored. He has dealt in a searching and judicious way with his characters, being extremely temperate in his expressions. The style of his writing is agreeable. Here and there, it is barely possible that condensations might have been made to advantage. On the whole the work is a valuable addition to our studies in general of Reconstruction.

W. F. McCALEB.

A History of California Labor Legislation. With an Introductory Sketch of the San Francisco Labor Movement. By LUCILE EAVES, Associate Professor of Practical Sociology at the University of Nebraska. (Berkeley: University Press. 1910. Pp. xiv, 461.)

THIS elaborate monograph is a sane and scholarly discussion of the many-sided problem whose right solution more and more urgently challenges the earnest effort of the American people. It is a model piece of scientific work. It displays an insight and a breadth of treatment which attest the unique equipment of Dr. Eaves for the performance of her difficult task. To it she brings not merely the skill of the expert in history and economics, but also the sympathy and the intimacy of knowledge which could come only from her eight years of social service leadership in San Francisco. Hence the labor legislation in California is treated as a part of the whole movement of organized labor in the United States. True, the conditions of labor in California in some respects have always been unique, and hence its history is singularly dra-

matic. Nevertheless, that history may be thoroughly understood only in the light of the whole national history. No doubt the author's hope will be realized that "this study might prove a modest contribution towards a better understanding of some of those subtler problems of social and economic development that must occupy the future students of American history."

This is not a legislative history in the narrow sense. It is no barren synopsis of laws. Dr. Eaves has "regarded legal enactments as but the final expression of the demands of the wage-workers of the state at different periods in its economic development". Therefore she has traced the "circumstances giving rise to these demands, and also the social forces making possible the passage of the proposed measures", and reviewed the "court decisions by which the labor laws have been interpreted and fitted into the existing legal system". Indeed, one is impressed by the mass of original and other materials described in the formal bibliography and conscientiously used in the text, as the very numerous foot-notes bear witness. The Index of Cases, for instance, shows that more than 250 court decisions have been analyzed; while practically the whole output of the California press from the "gold" days onward has been explored.

In the narrow space assigned to this notice detailed analysis is impossible. The text consists of twenty chapters covering every important phase of the subject. The first chapter (pp. 1-81) on the San Francisco Labor Movement, in view of the leadership of the metropolis, is of special interest. Three luminous chapters are devoted to the exclusion and regulation of the Chinese. It is shown conclusively that the California policy is the result of social experience; that it is sustained by public sentiment. Its motives are only in part economic. "The legislation excluding the Chinese is the product of many years of determined effort on the part of the working men of California backed by the full force of the American labor movement." Of scarcely less general interest is the careful chapter on Judicial Restraint of the Actions of Trade-Unions. Never has the tragic story of the throttling of social liberty by judicial legalism been more graphically told.

GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD.

History of Washington: the Rise and Progress of an American State. By CLINTON A. SNOWDEN. In four volumes. (New York: The Century History Company. 1909. Pp. xxi, 497; xv, 509; xv, 519; xv, 467.)

THIS is a large work but unfortunately it deserves but little attention at the hands of serious historians. It bears every evidence, but one, of having been conceived and executed for the purpose of reaping a harvest by the hackneyed subscription method at twenty-five dollars a set. The one missing piece of evidence is the collection of paid-for biographies and there are rumors of a forthcoming volume or two of those.